Supplementary Material

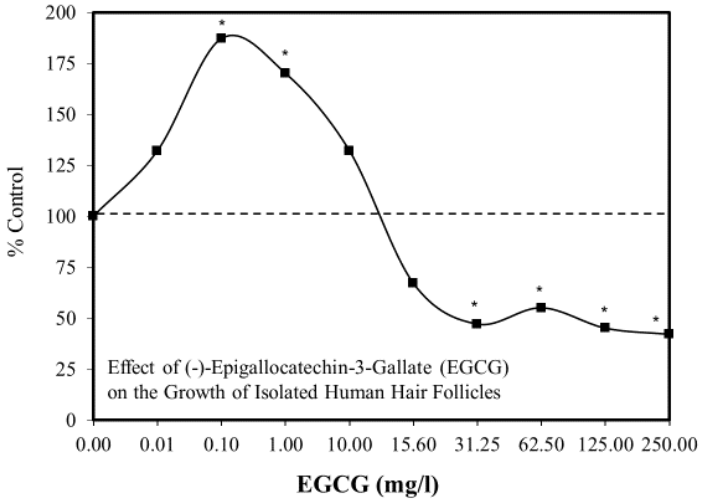

Figure S1: Effect of (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) on the growth of isolated human hair follicles (Based on Li et al.[26])

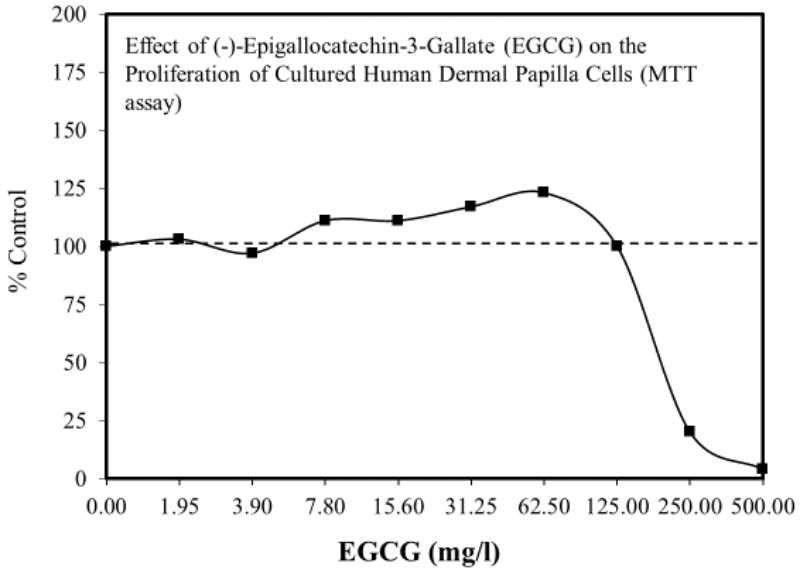

Figure S2: Effect of (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) on the proliferation of cultured human dermal papilla cells (MTT assay) (Based on Li et al.[26])

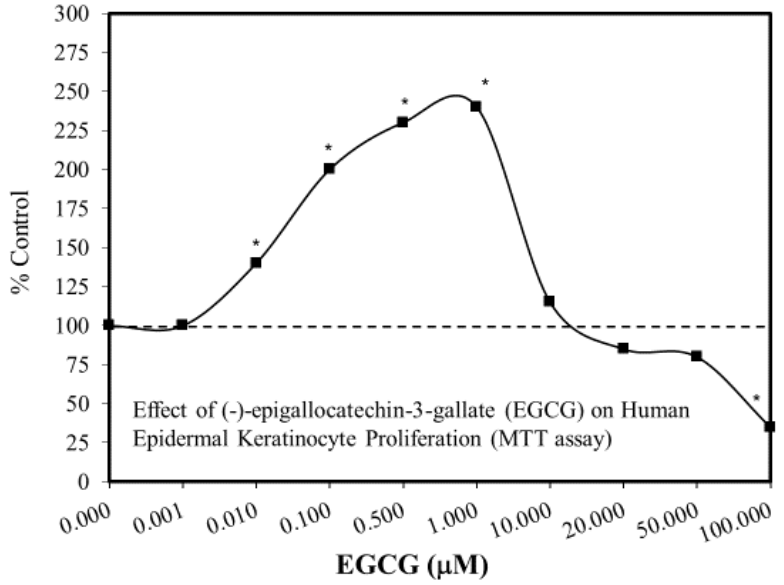

Figure S3: Effect of EGCG on human epidermal keratinocyte proliferation – MTT assay (Based on Chung et al.[28])

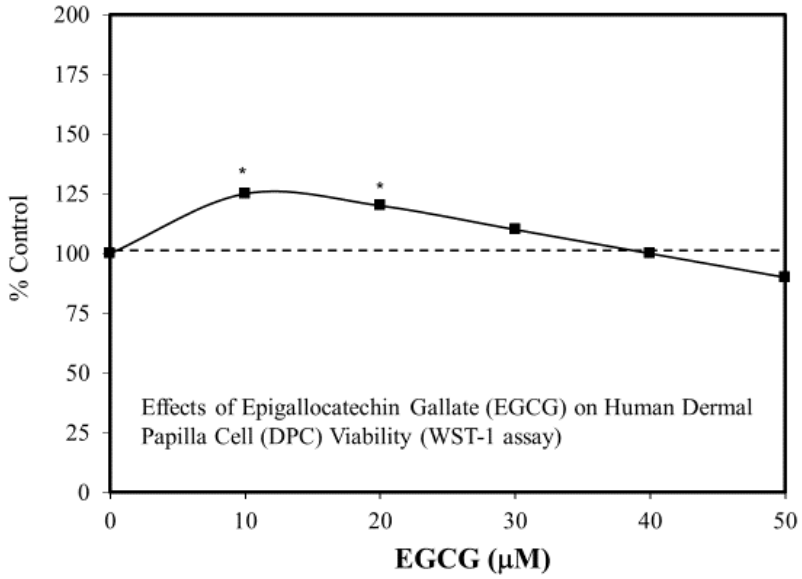

Figure S4: Effects of epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) on human dermal papilla cell (DPC) viability (WST-1 assay) (Based on Shin et al.[27])

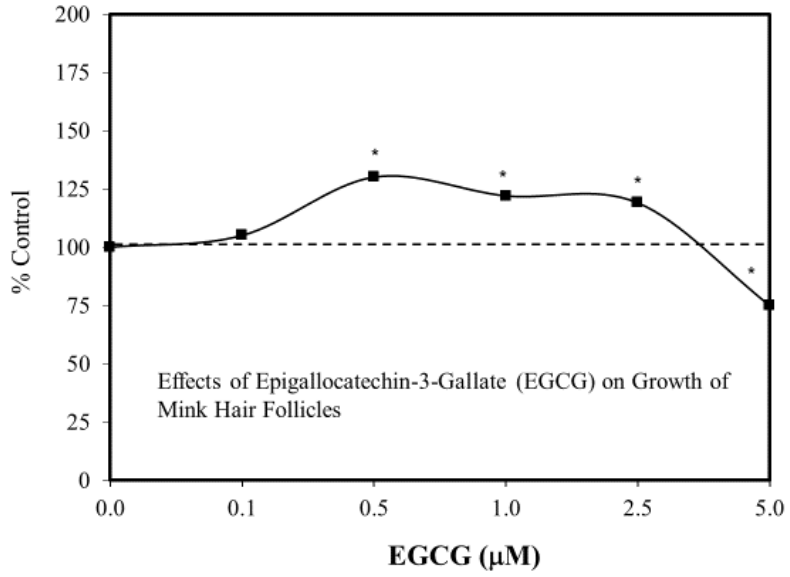

Figure S5: Effects of epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) on growth of mink hair follicles (Based on Zhang et al.[29])

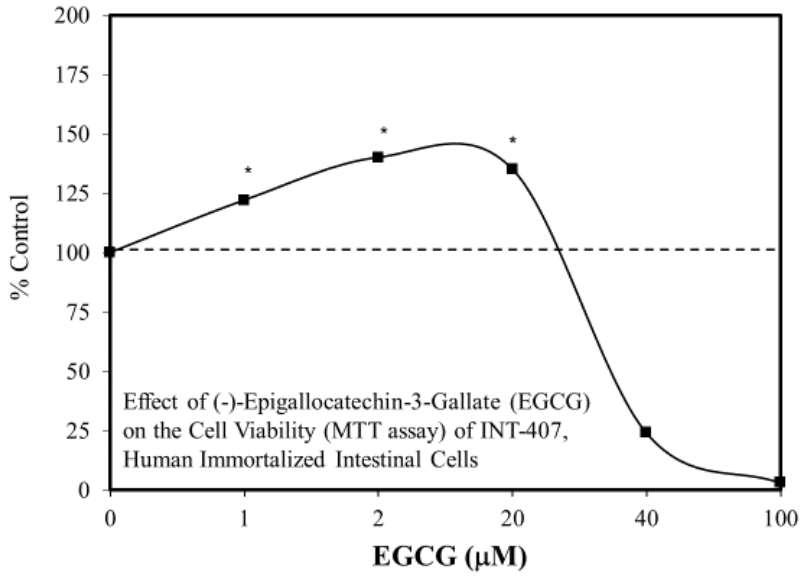

Figure S6: Effect of (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) on the cell viability (MTT assay) of INT-407, human immortalized intestinal cells (Based on Kwon et al.[31])

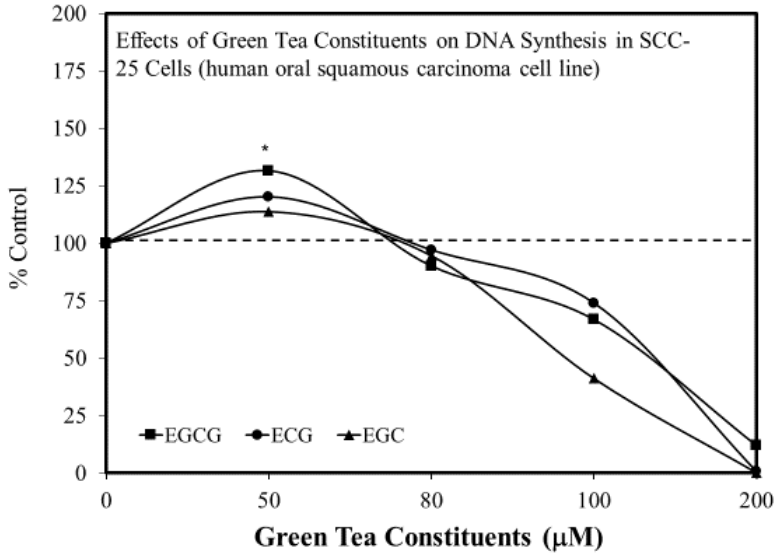

Figure S7: Effects of green tea constituents on DNA synthesis in SCC-25 cells (human oral squamous carcinoma cell line) (Based on Elattar and Virji[30])

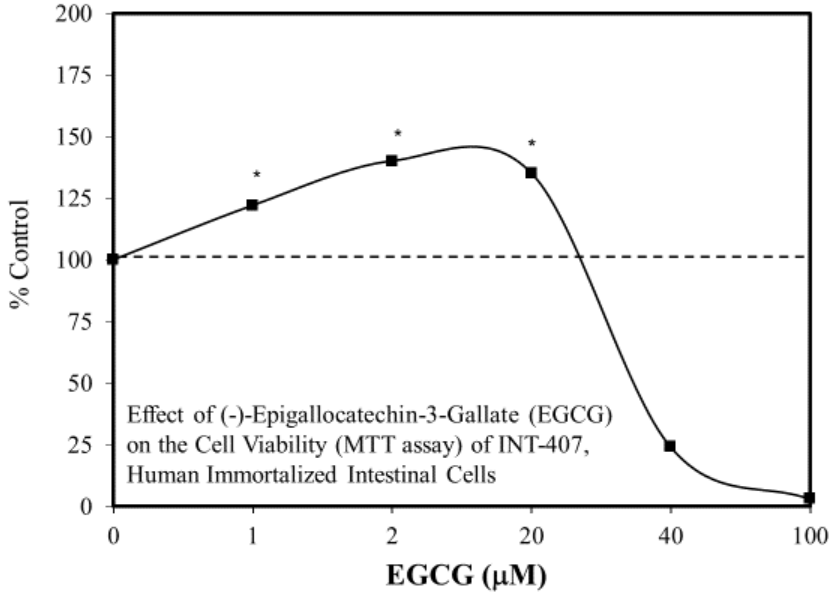

Figure S8: Effect of epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) on the proliferation (DNA content) of HuLM cells (Based on Zhang et al.[32])

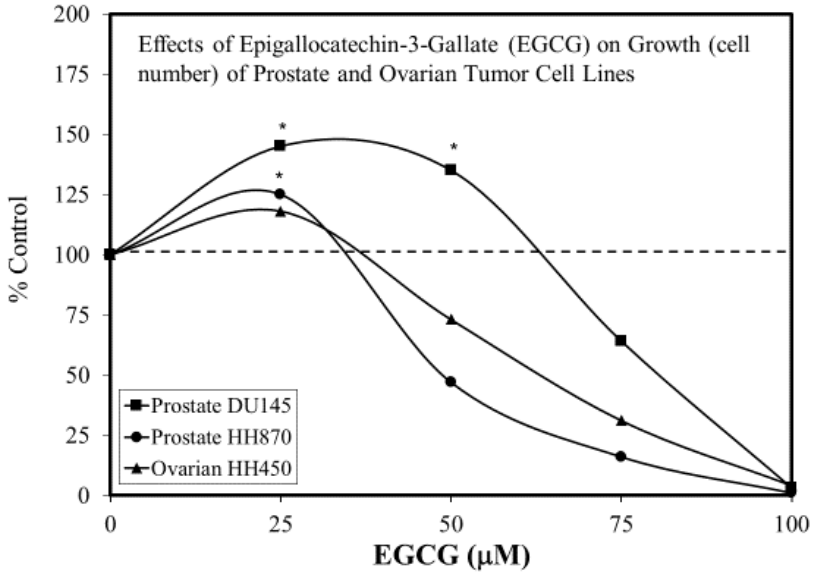

Figure S9: Effects of epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) on growth (cell number) of prostate and ovarian tumor cell lines (Based on Ravindranath et al.[33])

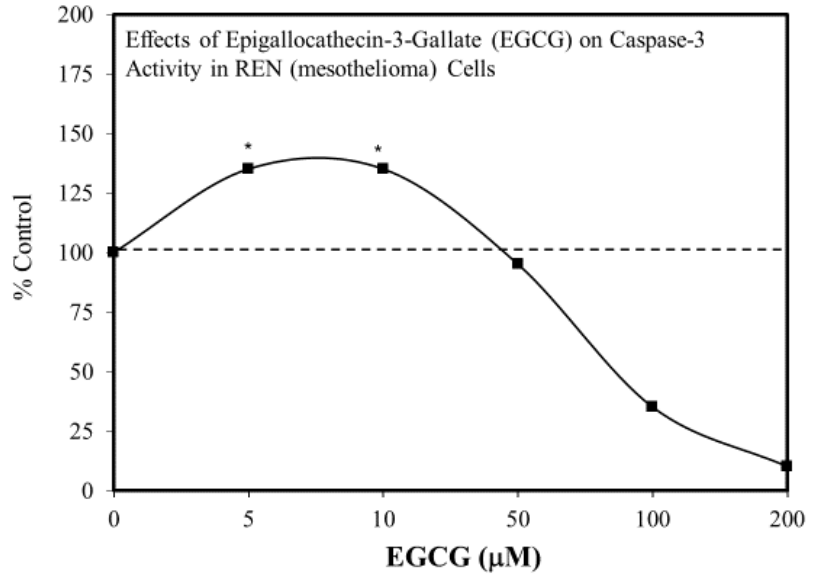

Figure S10: Effects of epigallocathecin-3-gallate (EGCG) on caspase-3 activity in REN (mesothelioma) cells (Based on Ranzato et al.[34])

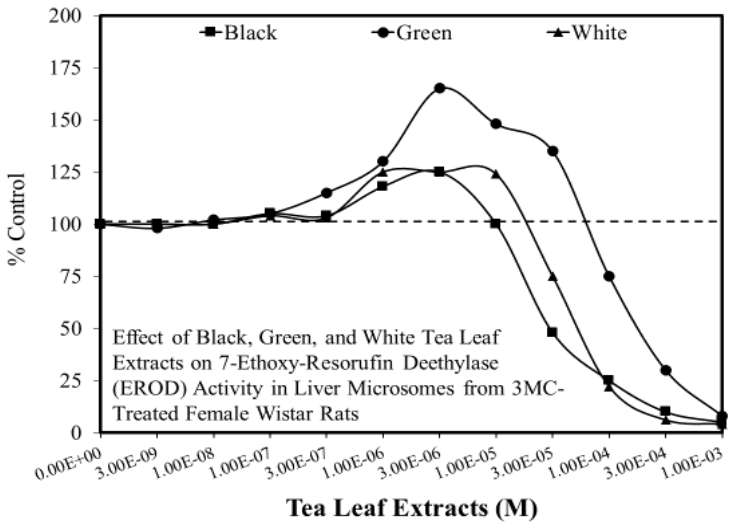

Figure S11: Effect of black, green, and white tea leaf extracts on 7-ethoxy-resorufin deethylase (EROD) activity in liver microsomes from 3MC-treated female Wistar rats (Based on Anger et al.[39])

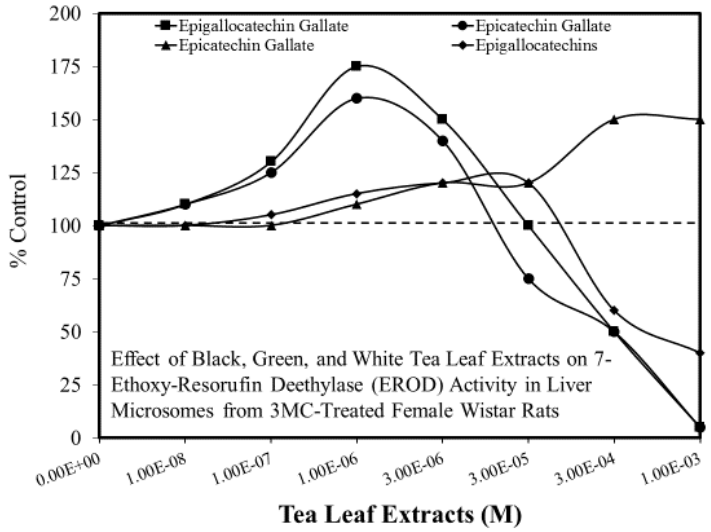

Figure S12: Effect of black, green, and white tea leaf extracts on 7-ethoxy-resorufin deethylase (EROD) activity in liver microsomes from 3MC-treated female Wistar rats (Based on Anger et al.[39])

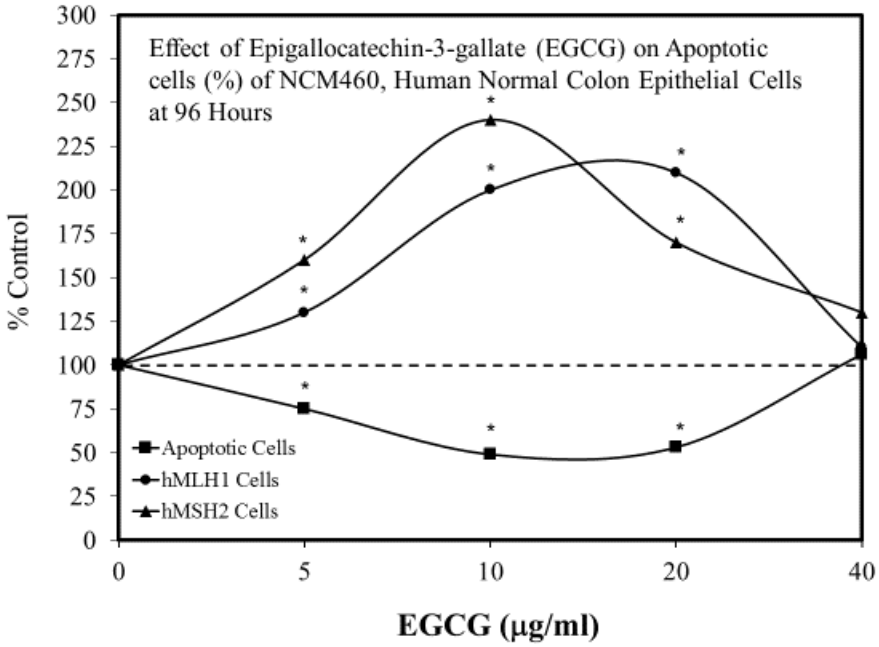

Figure S13: Effect of epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) on apoptotic cells (%) of NCM460, human normal colon epithelial cells at 96 hours (Based on Ni et al.[100])

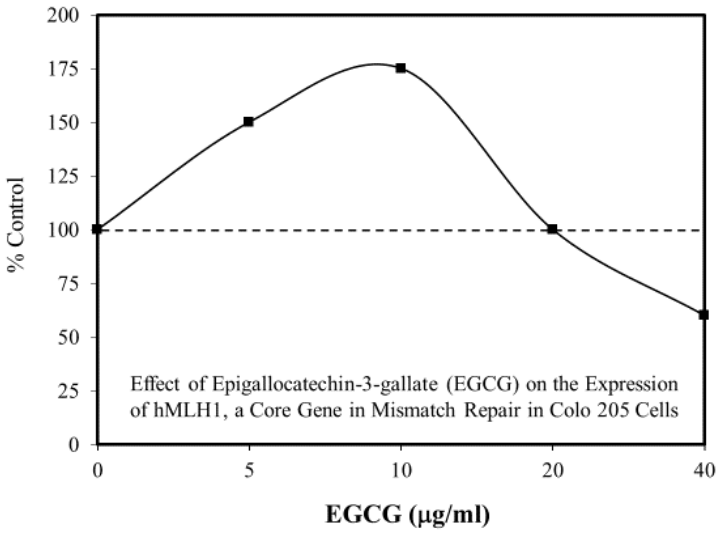

Figure S14: Effect of epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) on the expression of hMLH1, a core gene in mismatch repair in Colo 205 cells (Based on Ni et al.[100])

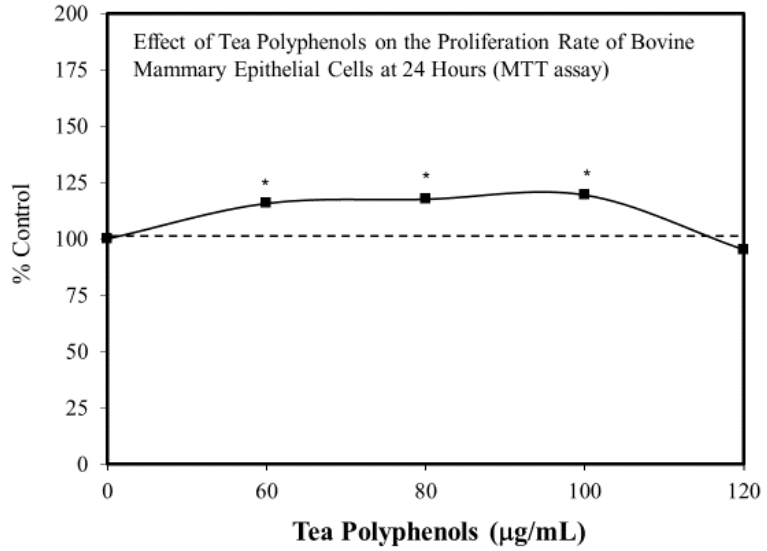

Figure S15: Effect of tea polyphenols on the proliferation rate of bovine mammary epithelial cells at 24 hours (MTT assay) (Based on Ma et al.[45])

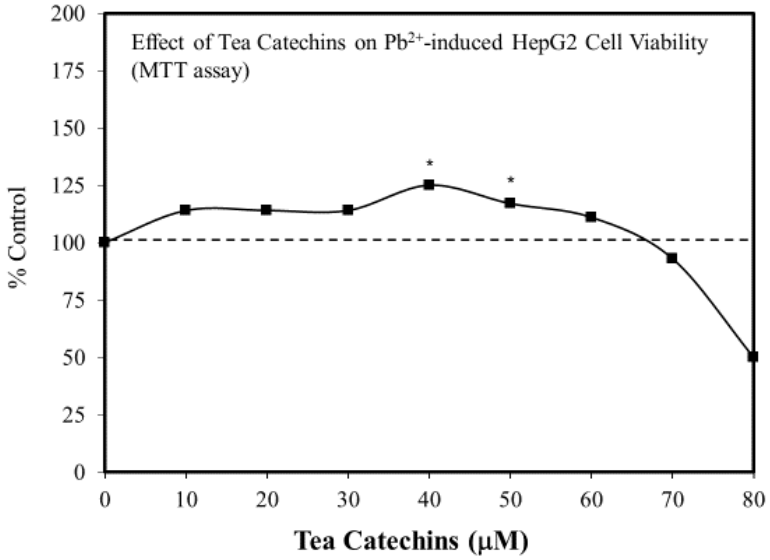

Figure S16: Effect of tea catechins on Pb^{2+}-induced HepG2 cell viability (MTT assay) (Based on Chen et al.[46])

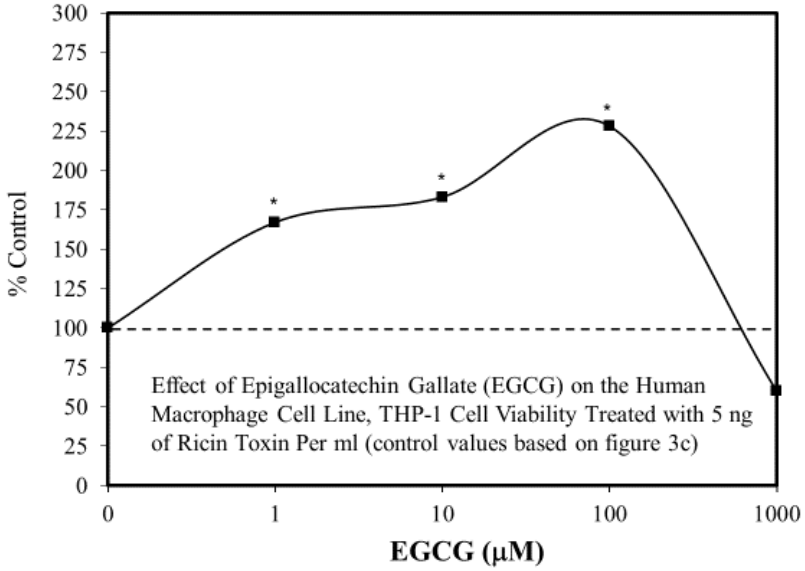

Figure S17: Effect of epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) on the human macrophage cell line, THP-1 cell viability treated with 5 ng of ricin toxin per ml (control values based on figure 3c) (Based on Dyer et al.[47])

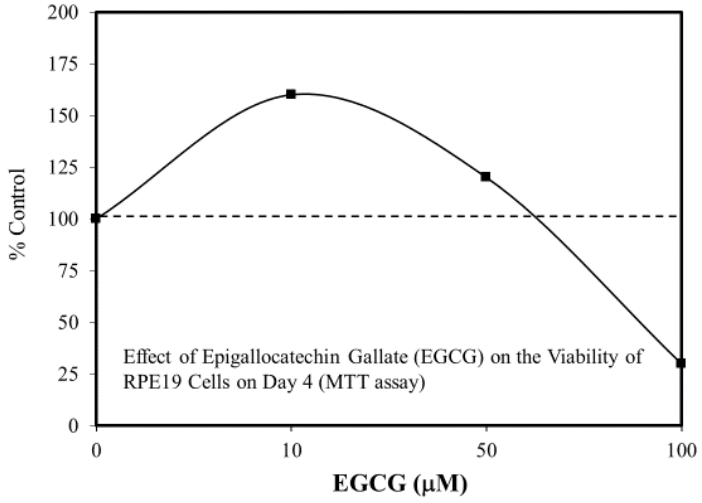

Figure S18: Effect of epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) on the viability of RPE19 cells on day 4 (MTT assay) (Based on Cao et al.[48])

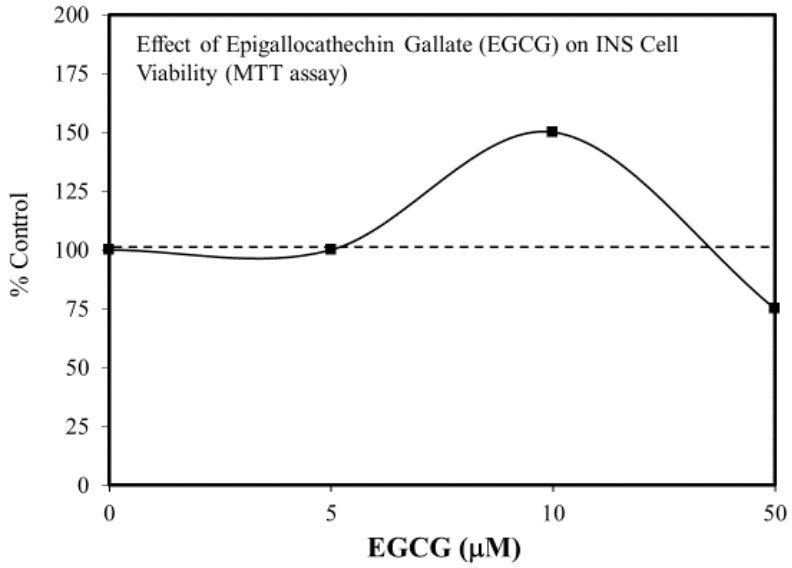

Figure S19: Effect of epigallocathechin gallate (EGCG) on INS cell viability (MTT assay) (Based on Kim et al.[49])

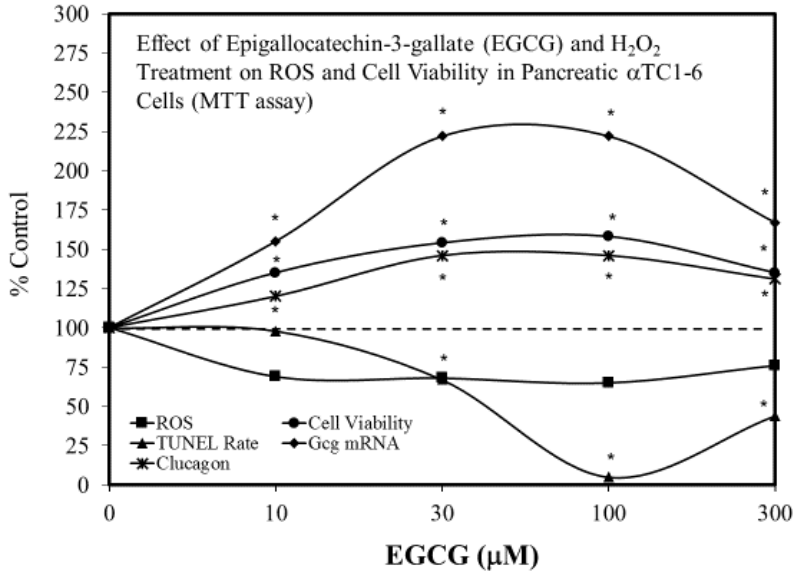

Figure S20: Effect of epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) and H_2O_2 treatment on ROS and cell viability in pancreatic αTC1-6 cells (MTT assay) (Based on Cao et al.[50])

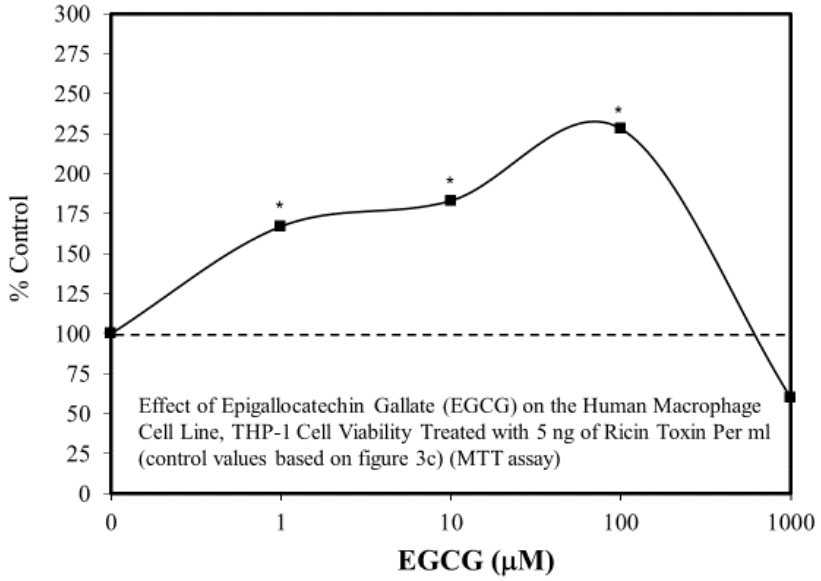

Figure S21: Effect of epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) on the human macrophage cell line, THP-1 cell viability treated with 5 ng of ricin toxin per ml (control values based on figure 3c) (MTT assay) (Based on Dyer et al.[47])

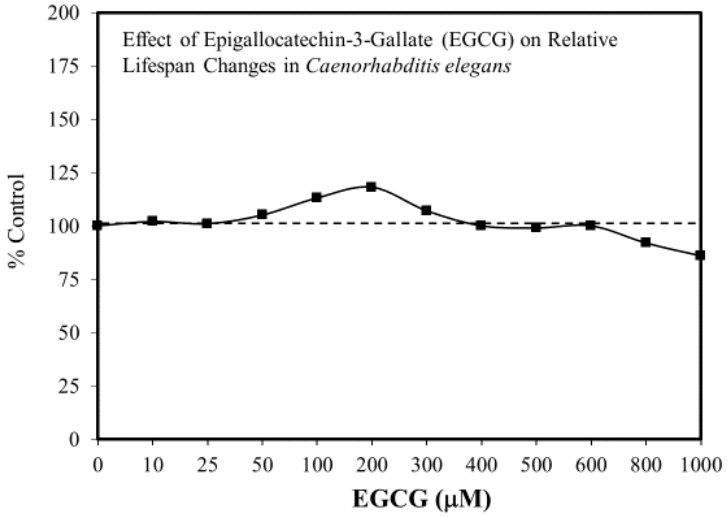

Figure S22: Effect of epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) on relative lifespan changes in *Caenorhabditis elegans* (Based on Xiong et al.[51])

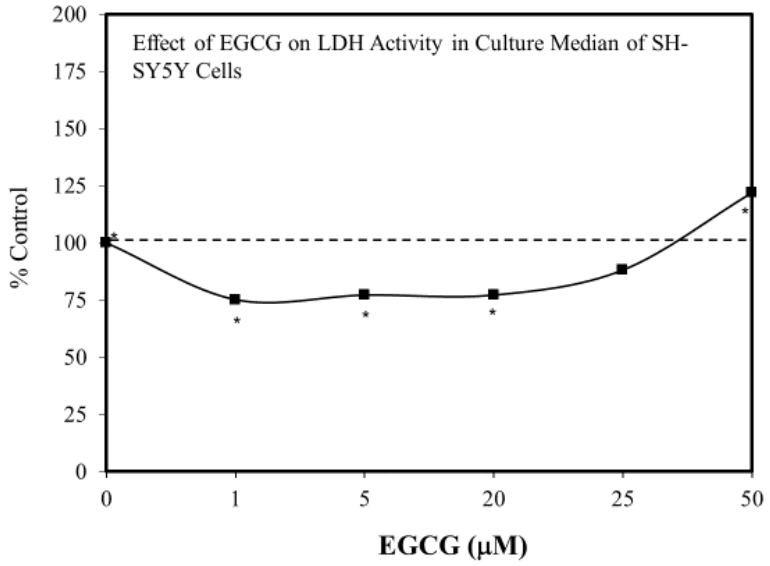

Figure S23: Effect of EGCG on LDH activity in culture median of SH-SY5Y cells (Based on Chung et al.[52])

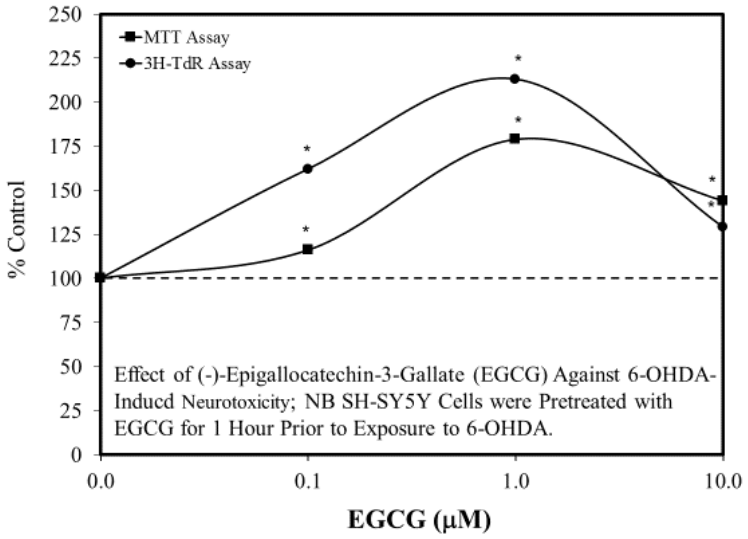

Figure S24: Effect of (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) against 6-OHDA-induced neurotoxicity; NB SH-SY5Y cells were pretreated with EGCG for 1 hour prior to exposure to 6-OHDA (Based on Wang et al.[53])

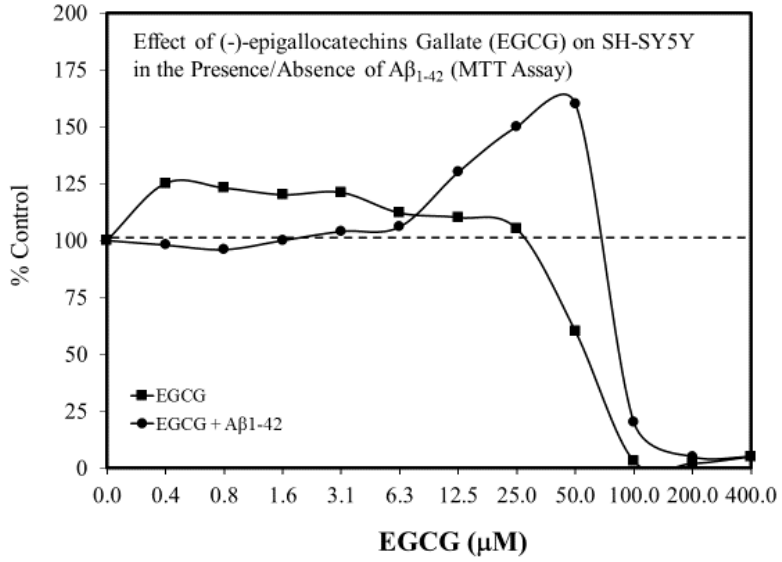

Figure S25: Effect of (-)-epigallocatechins gallate (EGCG) on SH-SY5Y in the presence/absence of $A\beta_{1-42}$ (MTT assay) (Based on Sakagami et al.[54])

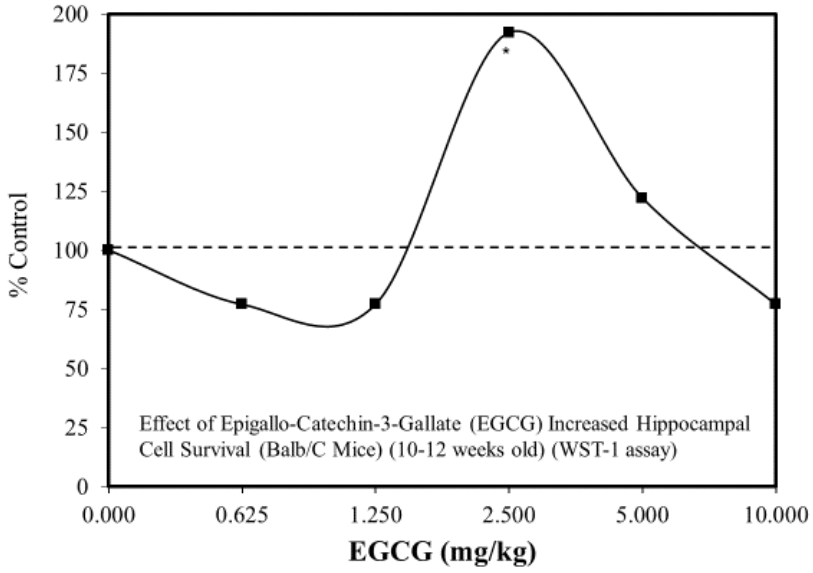

Figure S26: Effect of epigallo-catechin-3-gallate (EGCG) increased hippocampal cell survival (Balb/C Mice) (10-12 weeks old) (WST-1 assay) (Based on Ortiz-Lopez et al.[55])

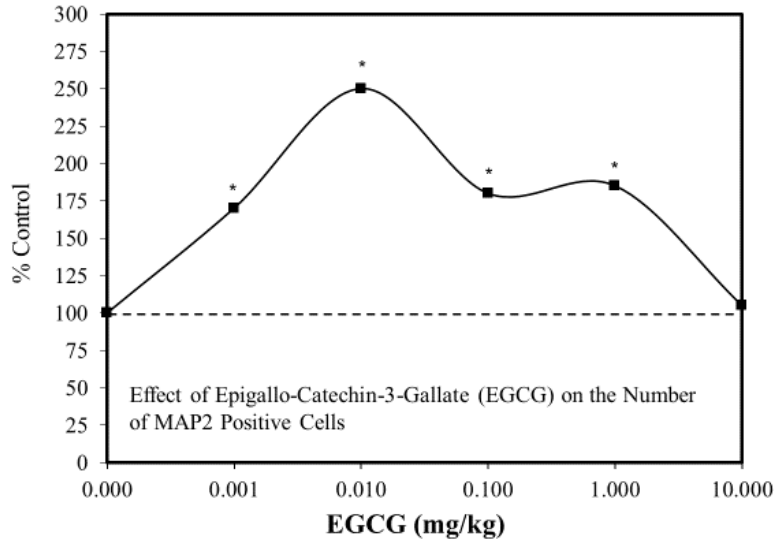

Figure S27: Effect of epigallo-catechin-3-gallate (EGCG) on the number of MAP2 positive cells (Based on Ortiz-Lopez et al.[55])

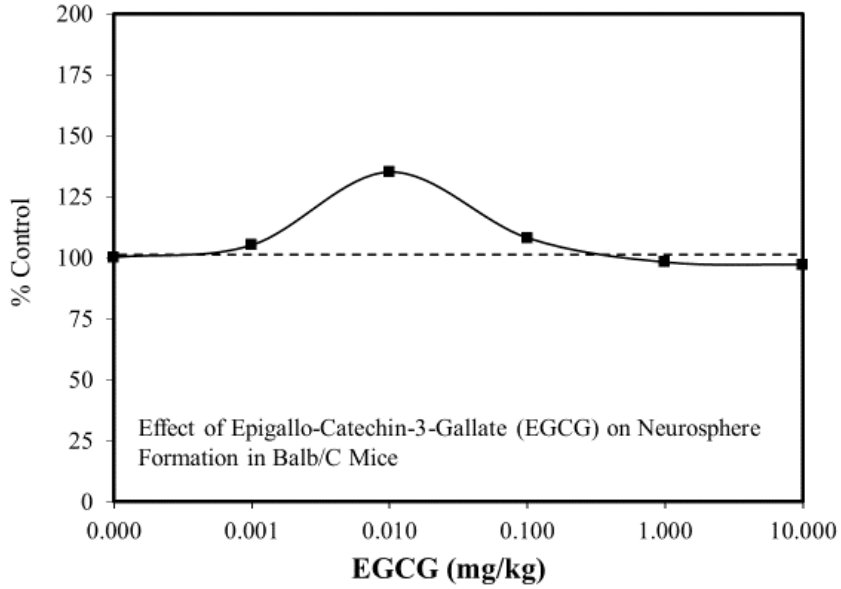

Figure S28: Effect of epigallo-catechin-3-gallate (EGCG) on neurosphere formation in Balb/C mice (Based on Ortiz-Lopez et al.[55])

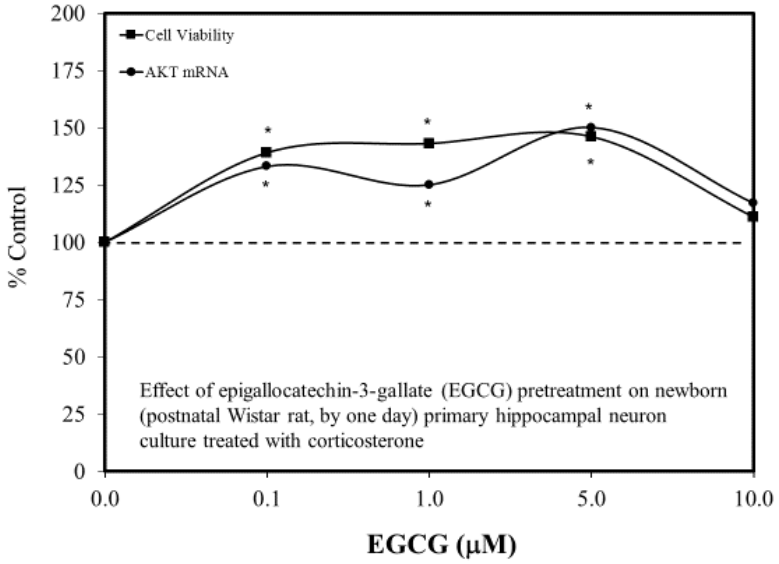

Figure S29: Effect of epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) pretreatment on newborn (postnatal Wistar rat, by one day) primary hippocampal neuron culture treated with corticosterone (Based on Zhao et al.[56])

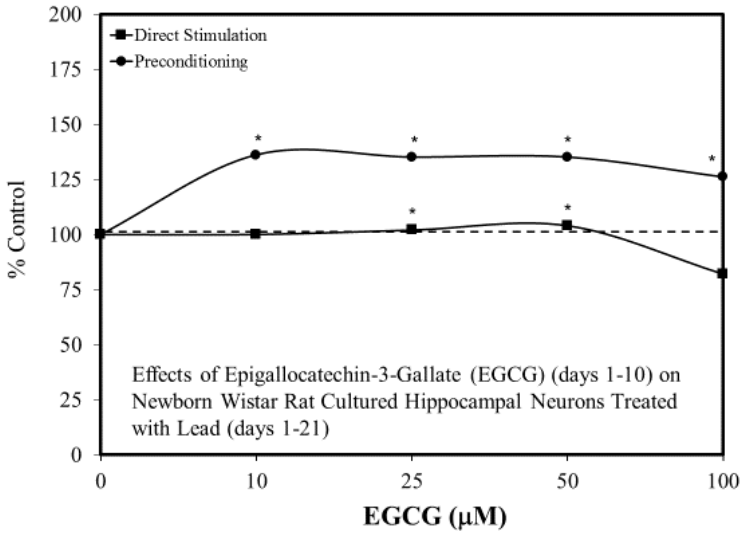

Figure S30: Effects of epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) (days 1-10) on newborn Wistar rat cultured hippocampal neurons treated with lead (days 1-21) (Based on Yin et al.[57])

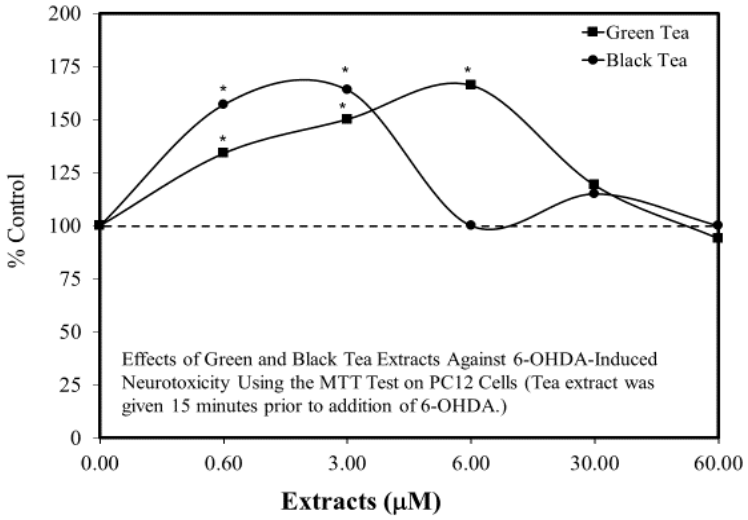

Figure S31: Effects of green and black tea extracts against 6-OHDA-induced neurotoxicity using the MTT test on PC12 cells (tea extract was given 15 minutes prior to addition of 6-OHDA) (Based on Levites et al.[58])

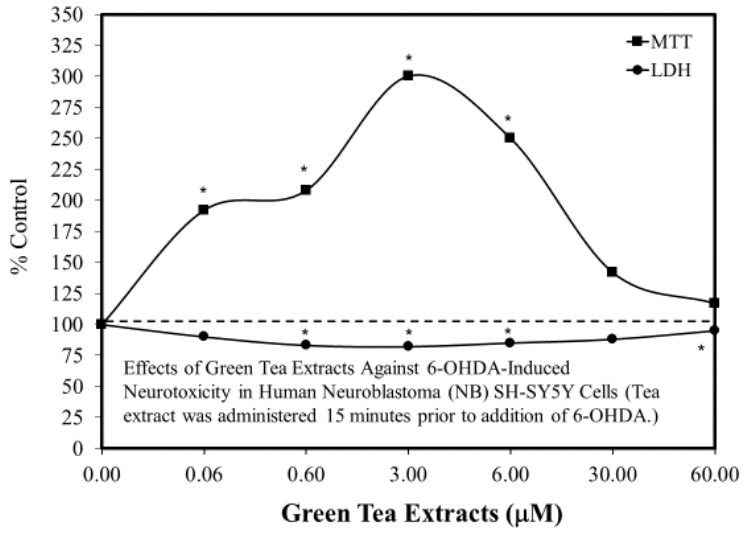

Figure S32: Effects of green tea extracts against 6-OHDA-induced neurotoxicity in human neuroblastoma (NB) SH-SY5Y cells (tea extract was administered 15 minutes prior to addition of 6-OHDA) (Based on Levites et al.[58])

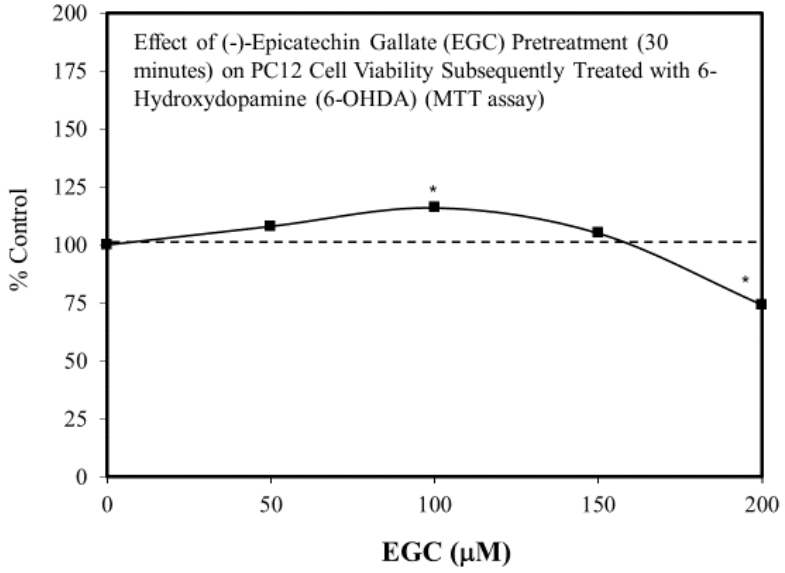

Figure S33: Effect of (-)-epicatechin gallate (EGC) pretreatment (30 minutes) on PC12 cell viability subsequently treated with 6-hydroxydopamine (6-OHDA) (MTT assay) (Based on Nie et al.[101])

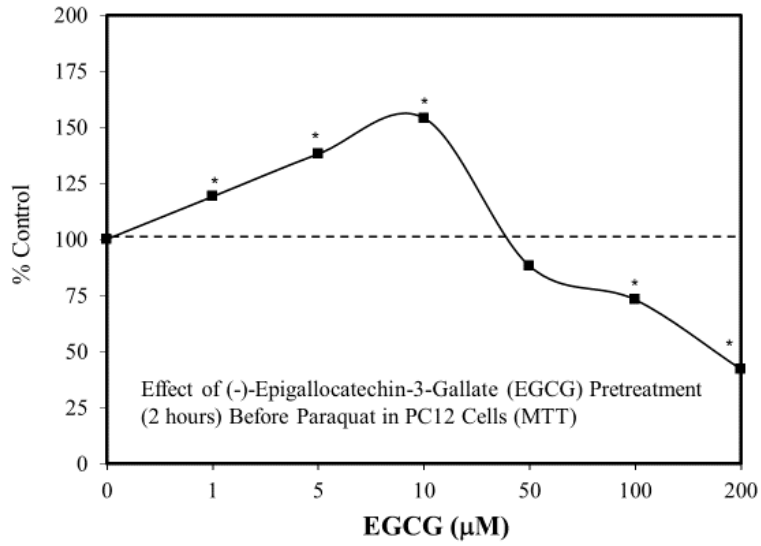

Figure S34: Effect of (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) pretreatment (2 hours) before paraquat in PC12 cells (MTT) (Based on Hou et al.[59])

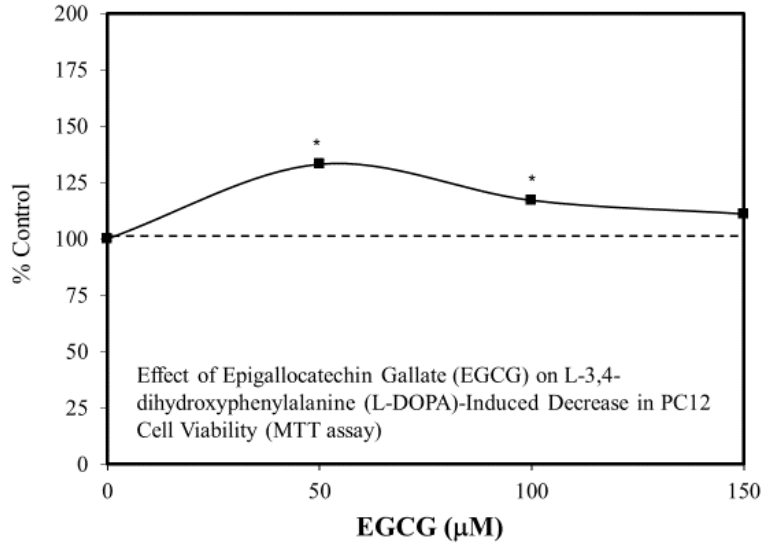

Figure S35: Effect of epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) on L-3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine (L-DOPA)-induced decrease in PC12 cell viability (MTT assay) (Based on Lee et al.[60])

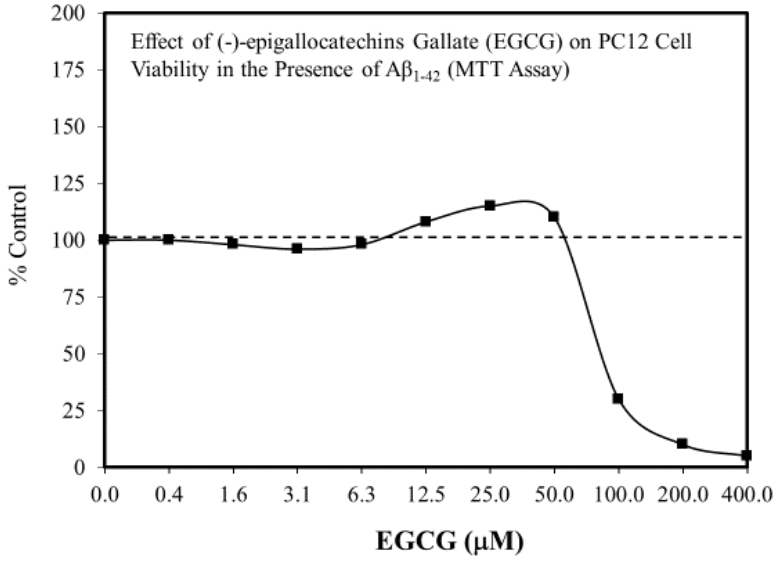

Figure S36: Effect of (-)-epigallocatechins gallate (EGCG) on PC12 cell viability in the presence of $A\beta_{1-42}$ (MTT assay) (Based on Sakagami et al.[54])

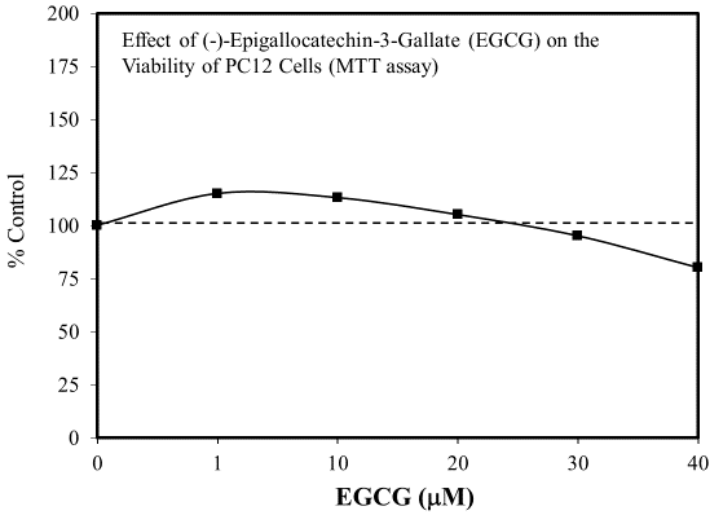

Figure S37: Effect of (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) on the viability of PC12 cells (MTT assay) (Based on Feng et al.[61])

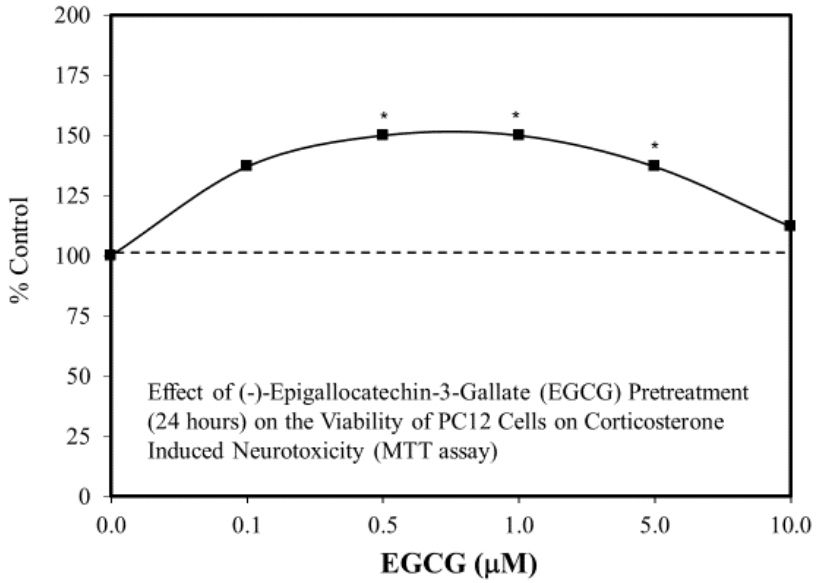

Figure S38: Effect of (-)-epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG) pretreatment (24 hours) on the viability of PC12 cells on corticosterone induced neurotoxicity (MTT assay) (Based on Feng et al.[61])

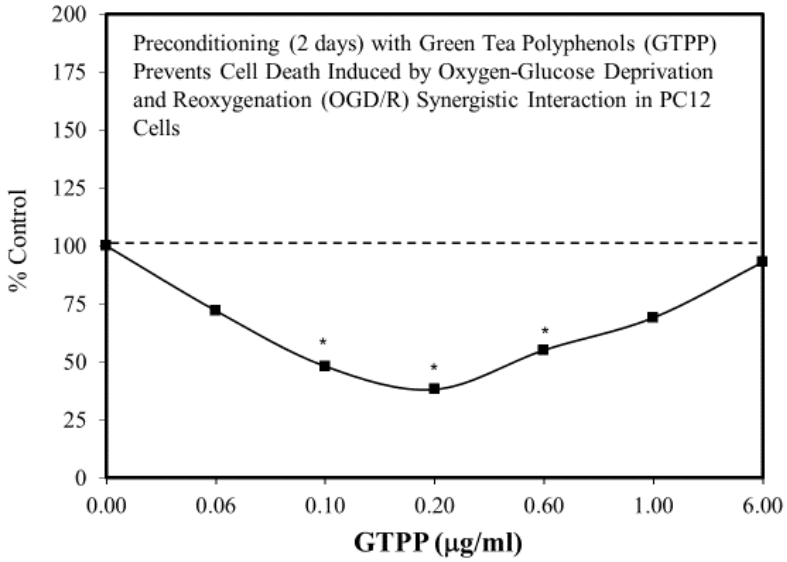

Figure S39: Preconditioning (2 days) with green tea polyphenols (GTPP) prevents cell death induced by oxygen-glucose deprivation and reoxygenation (OGD/R) synergistic interaction in PC12 cells (Based on Gundimeda et al.[62])

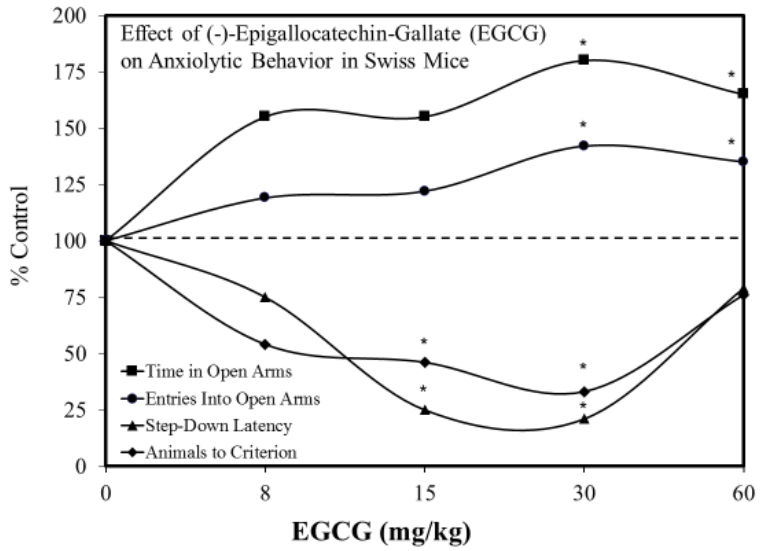

Figure S40: Effect of (-)-epigallocatechin-gallate (EGCG) on anxiolytic behavior in Swiss mice (Based on Vignes et al.[74])